was built in 1906 at Seddin, about 12 kilometres south-west of Potsdam. Magnetographs are now in operation there as well as at Potsdam under the Potsdam staff. A description of the Seddin buildings and instruments is thus included.

The volume contains much of interest to all meteorologists and magneticians, and is admirably suited for the purpose for which it was primarily intended. A previous study of it will double the advantages of a visit, while subsequent consultation will recall memories of a most pleasant and profitable experience.

C. CHREE.

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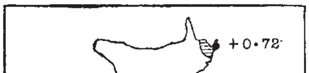
## *RECENT SEA-LEVEL VARIATIONS IN JAPAN AND ITALY.*[1]

IN a valuable memoir, Prof. Omori deals with the variations in the height of the sea-level at nine mareograph stations in Japan from 1898 (in a few cases from 1894) to 1910, referred to in a note in NATURE of December 26, 1912 (vol. xc., p. 471). They are greatly in excess of any changes that might be due to variations of barometric pressure or air-temperature, and the effects of wind are probably negligible. These variations being allowed for, there remain considerable changes in the mean annual height of the sea-level at all nine stations, the greatest being a decrease in height of 22·7 mm. per year at Ayukama. In the accompanying sketch-map, the shaded areas represent the parts of Japan which are now subsiding, the boundaries inland being determined by interpolation. The figures at the different stations denote the mean annual rise or fall of the sea-level in millimetres per year. It is on the east side, to which the present depressions are chiefly confined, that the greatest depths of ocean lie and the most violent earthquakes originate.



Prof. Omori also compares the variations in the average height of the sea-level in the whole of Japan (the barometric and temperature corrections being made) with the variations in the latitude of Tokyo and Mizusawa for each year from 1895 to 1910. The curves representing both variations show a remarkable correspondence. The average height of the sea-level was greatest in 1899 and 1905–06, and least in 1897 and 1902; the latitude was a maximum about 1899–1900 and in 1906, and a minimum in 1897 and 1902. Corresponding to a variation of 0·1″ in the latitude, there was a change of 40 mm. in the height of the sea-level.

The examination of the records at seventeen mareograph stations in Italy and Austria from 1900–08 shows that in all parts of Italy the height of the sea-level was decreasing by amounts ranging from 10·5 mm. per year in the neighbourhood of Pola and Ancona, to between 4 and 5 mm. per year at Naples and Messina and less than 2 mm. per year at Palermo. In 1908 the mean sea-level reached a well-defined minimum, and Prof. Omori suggests that this may have been a secondary cause of the Messina earthquake at the close of that year.

C. D.

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## *NOTES.*

A STATUE of Lord Kelvin, which has been subscribed for mainly by the public of Belfast, is to be unveiled to-day (Thursday) in the Botanic Gardens, Belfast. The Chancellor of the Queen's University, Belfast (the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.), will preside, and Sir Joseph Larmor, M.P., F.R.S., will perform the unveiling ceremony, and deliver an address. The statue is the work of Mr. Bruce Joy. Invitations to the ceremony have been issued to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Belfast, to the Senate and professors of the Queen's University, Belfast, and to a number of leading men of science.—The statue of Lord Kelvin erected by the contributions of his fellow-citizens in Glasgow and the west of Scotland has been placed in position by the side of the new Kelvin Avenue, which traverses the Kelvingrove Park beneath Gilmorehill, close to the University of Glasgow. The statue will be unveiled on October 8 next, by the Right Hon. A. Birrell, Lord Rector of the University, and an address on Kelvin will be subsequently delivered by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Gifford lecturer in the University. —The Kelvin memorial window in Westminster Abbey will be unveiled on July 15.

IT is with deep regret that we have to announce the death, from spleno-medullary leucæmia, of Prof. N. H. Alcock, Joseph Morley Drake professor of physiology in McGill University, Montreal. Prof. Alcock was born in 1871, and received his medical education at Trinity College, Dublin, and Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. He graduated as B.A. and M.D. in Dublin University in 1896, taking senior moderatorship and gold medal in natural science. He was shortly afterwards appointed demonstrator of anatomy at Victoria University, Manchester. In the following year he was appointed assistant professor of physiology in Dublin University. In 1903 he became demonstrator of physiology at London University, and in the following year he succeeded Dr. Waller as lecturer in physiology in St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Paddington. In 1909 he obtained the degree of D.Sc. of London University in consideration of his researches on the influence of anæsthetics on nervous phenomena. In 1911 he was appointed to the chair of physiology at McGill University, Montreal. By his early death British science has lost a valuable worker. His experimental work was always most scrupulously verified by every possible control, and he took extraordinary care to reduce experimental error to a minimum. Among his numerous scientific publications were papers concerning "Irish Bats," "The E.M.F. of the Negative Variation of Various Nerves, especially the Vagus," "The Velocity of the Nervous Impulse in Tall and Short Individuals," "The Relations between the Physical, Chemical, and Electrical Properties of the Nerves," "A Text-book of Experimental Physiology" (conjointly with Dr. F. O'B. Ellison), "Accurate Dosage of Chloroform by Means of a Regulating Inhaler," and many others. Prof. Alcock married, in 1905, Norah Lilian Lepard, daughter of Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G., and leaves his widow, one son, and three daughters to mourn his loss.

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[1] F. Omori: (1) "On the Recent Sea-level Variation at the Different Japanese Mareograph Stations" (Bull. Imp. Earthq. Inv. Com., vol. v., 1913, pp. 39–86). (2) "Note on the Recent Sea-level Variation at the Italian and Austrian Mareograph Stations, and on the Cause of the Messina-Reggio Earthquake of 1908" (*ibid.*, pp. 87–100).

MR. A. R. HINKS, F.R.S., chief assistant at the Cambridge Observatory, and University lecturer in surveying and cartography, has been appointed assistant secretary of the Royal Geographical Society.

THE new wing of the laboratories of the Rothamsted Experiment Station, Harpenden, will be opened by the Right Hon. W. Runciman, President of the Board of Agriculture, on Friday, June 27, at 3.30 p.m.

THE death is announced, in his sixty-fifth year, of Mr. F. A. Ober, one of the best known of American ornithologists. In the interests of his favourite pursuit he had travelled extensively in South America, Mexico, and the West Indies. In the Lesser Antilles, in particular, he discovered twenty-two new species of birds, and added many types to the collections of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Ober wrote largely for the newspaper press, and was the author of forty books.

ON June 5 the faculty of science of the University of Geneva erected a bust to the memory of Pierre Prevost (1751–1839), the Geneva man of science whose name is remembered by Prevost's theory of exchanges. Prof. C. E. Guye presided at the ceremony, and most of the learned societies with which Prevost was associated sent delegates, or addresses of congratulation. M. G. Lippmann represented the Paris Academy of Sciences, and delivered an oration. The Royal Society and the Royal Society of Edinburgh were represented by Dr. W. H. Young, F.R.S., and Mr. Mitchell respectively, who presented addresses in English. The Berlin Royal Academy of Sciences sent a letter of congratulation signed by Prof. Planck.

A TIDAL observatory has recently been constructed by the Ordnance Survey at the foot of the Castle Rock at Dunbar, and is now fitted with a self-recording gauge and other instruments. The main object is to obtain an accurate value for a mean sea-level datum on the open North Sea coast to which the network of geodetic levelling in Great Britain can be very precisely connected. Such an accurate determination is required for the measurement of relative movements of land and sea along our coasts, an object recommended some years ago by the Tidal Commission on Coast Erosion. Incidentally light may be thrown upon slow vertical movements of the earth's crust, periodic coastal movements due to tidal load, and upon the tidal phenomena of the North Sea generally, with their relations to hydrological and meteorological changes taking place in and over the neighbouring oceans. In this country the existing tide-gauges fulfil comparatively rough requirements in harbours not truly representative of open ocean conditions, and there can be no doubt of the importance for scientific purposes of having well-placed observatories on open coasts and capable of being rigorously connected with the network of geodetic levelling.

*The Cape Times* of May 7 contains an interesting article strongly advocating the founding of a national botanic garden at the Cape. Matters have already gone some distance in this direction, and the Kirstenbosch estate, which is Government property, has been mentioned as an appropriate site. In the interest of South Africa, no less than of scientific botany, it is sincerely to be hoped that this project may be successfully carried through. A view which has been put forward by certain influential people in South Africa is that the garden should be placed under the control of the Agricultural Department rather than that it should be more directly attached to the South African College, and through it to the scientific botanical staff. This view, however, is one which demands, and doubtless will receive, very careful consideration. A botanic garden which is not under scientific direction can have very little value, and it is to be hoped that, in the interests of South Africa generally, this principle will not be lost sight of in determining the nature of the body which is to be responsible for its proper administration. The problems to be solved are mainly scientific, but from their successful solution there may be expected to accrue results of value not only to science but also of great economic importance to the community at large.

A LARGE number of distinguished physiologists, biologists, and medical men have signed a letter addressed to the Home Secretary directing attention to the scientific aspects of the administration of the Mental Deficiency Bill. The signatories desire to secure the continuous prosecution of research into the conditions on which mental deficiency depends, and into the means by which it might be remedied or prevented. They point out that it may be said, in a general way, that the conditions in question must be due either to defective formation and development of the active structures of some portion or portions of the brain, or to defective formation or supply of the fluids by which these structures are surrounded, and by which they are stimulated to activity. For example, one common form of idiocy is consequent upon the absence from the blood of the secretion which should be furnished by the thyroid gland, and may be remedied by the administration of thyroid extract derived from lower animals. The Mental Deficiency Bill will probably bring together many of its subjects into institutions controlled by the State, and supported by the public. It is therefore urged that the facilities for scientific study which such institutions would afford should be fully utilised for the general benefit of the community, and that the duty of so utilising them should be committed to men of science, fully conversant with all that is already known in relation to the subject, and able to point out the directions in which further inquiry should be pursued. It is suggested that the objects in view could scarcely be obtained except by an adequate representation of biological science upon any Commission to which the administration of the law may be entrusted.

IN an interesting paper published in the *Biologische Centralblatt* (vol. xxxiii., No. 3), under the title "The Occurrence of Dextro-rotatory Albumins in Organic Nature," Dr. John Beard has developed the idea, published in 1907, that the albumins of cancer and of malignant tumours in general must be dextro-bodies because of the destructive action, ending in liquefaction, of active pancreatic ferments, especially trypsin, upon them. He now shows that asexual generations of animals such as Hydra, Cordylophora, Trichodina, Vorticella, Carchesium, Amœba, Actinosphærium, and Stentor are rapidly killed and digested by pancreatic ferments (trypsin and amylopsin), and hence concludes that such asexual forms are built up of dextro-proteins; on the other hand, sexual generations such as Daphnia, Nauplii, Planaria, Nais, and Melicerta are not in the least affected by these enzymes, and are therefore probably built up of lævo-albumins. In a striking generalisation, Dr. Beard contends that "the micro-organisms, bacilli, &c., of disease are of necessity composed of compounds which are stereo-chemical antitheses of those making up the normal human body, and that when compared similarly with the pancreatic ferments, the like is true of the ferments by means of which they effect their ends. Only by means of such antithetic or opposite characters of compounds and of ferments produced by them could such disease-inducing organisms bring about their ravages." The natural method of treatment is therefore to employ against them the ferments produced by the organisms, such as mankind, which are their victims, and of these by far the most potent are the pancreatic enzymes, trypsin and amylopsin.

THE transference of the Northern Territory of Australia from South Australia to the Commonwealth has been followed by the more active investigation of the country and its resources. Fresh effort is recognised as necessary, for the total population, exclusive of aborigines, has fallen from 4788 in 1891 to 3005 in 1910. An expedition, consisting of Prof. Spencer, Prof. Gilruth (who has since been appointed Administrator of the territory), Prof. Woolnough, and Dr. Breinl (director of the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine), visited the country in 1911, and their preliminary reports have been published as Nos. 1 and 1*a* of the Bulletin of the Northern Territory. Prof. Woolnough reports that he was much impressed with the mineral wealth of the country, but as the deepest mine is under 400 ft. in depth he recommends that a shaft should be sunk further in order to determine the extension of the deposits in depth. Prof. Gilruth reports on the domestic animals in the territory, and discusses the source of the two prevalent cattle diseases, red water or tick fever, and worm nodules. He concludes that they were introduced from Java in 1872. The red-water fever has spread from the Northern Territory to Queensland. He concludes that under the conditions that have hitherto prevailed the satisfactory development of the country could not be expected, but with a better system of administration and more reasonable land tenure the country possesses unlimited possibilities. Dr. Breinl describes the diseases prevalent amongst both the Europeans and aborigines. He gives full tables of the health statistics available. Malaria is widely spread, and was probably introduced from New Guinea; it is distributed by a mosquito, *Nyssorhynchus annulipes*. Dr. Breinl believes that malaria could be controlled by proper methods. He finds that the white people living under active conditions have good health, and the hæmoglobin content of the blood in children is normal. The population is, however, too small for its evidence to show whether the country can be developed by white labour.

*The Museum Journal*, of Philadelphia, in its last issue, records the purchase from members of the punitive expedition to Benin of a fine series of brasses and ivory carvings. Of the former class the more important specimens are two bronze heads, said to be portraits, with remarkable head-dresses and a high neck ornament, in one case rising as high as the lower lip. On heads like these the carved ivory tusks, which were apparently objects of veneration, are said to have been placed. A large bronze plaque represents a high official, wearing the same type of necklet, and standing surrounded by his attendants and slaves. Another fine exhibit is a pair of bronze cocks, about life-size, with chiselled feathers and the eyes inlaid with iron.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of No. vi. of Dr. Koningsberger's "Java," which is chiefly devoted to the fauna of the Bouwland.

To the author, Mr. H. Schmidt-Jensen, we are indebted for a copy of a paper, from *Vidensk. Meddel. fra Dansk. naturh. Foren*, vol. lxv., on regeneration in the antennæ in larvæ of a phasmid insect, *Carausius* (*Dixippus*) *morosus*, as the result of both natural and artificial injuries.

No. 2 of the tenth volume of the University of Colorado Studies is devoted to an illustrated synopsis, by Messrs. M. M. Ellis and J. Henderson, of the amphibians and reptiles of Colorado. Despite the varied physical conditions of the country, which in several other groups of animals is correlated with a large and diversified fauna, the species of the groups under review are not remarkably numerous. No new species are recorded.

THE existence of a close relationship between the faunas of India and Africa, which was so strongly urged by the late Dr. W. T. Blanford and subsequently by Mr. Lydekker, is emphasised in an article by Mr. Ernst Schwarz on Indian Viverridæ, published in vol. lxxviii., part 11, of *Archiv für Naturgeschichte*.

It is there pointed out that the true civets (Viverra) have closely allied representatives in the two continents, and that the same holds good for several groups of mongooses (Mungos or Herpestes), while the Indo-Malay linsangs (Prionodon) are near relatives of the African Poiana. It is also pointed out in this paper, and in a second by the same author (*op. cit.*, part 12) on the extinct viverroid genera Palhyæna and Ictitherium, that although the Viverridæ are the most primitive type of cat-like Carnivora, and have some representatives (Poiana and Prionodon) approximating to the feline type, while the above-mentioned extinct genera show an equally marked step in the direction of the Hyænidæ, yet that in both instances these resemblances should be regarded in the light rather of convergence than of direct ancestry, the Felidæ having in all probability originated independently from a still earlier stock.

A recent number of *Science* (May 2) contains an account by Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, entomologist to the Dominion of Canada, of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology. This organisation has grown out of the Entomological Research Committee appointed in 1909 by Lord Crewe, then Secretary of State for the Colonies. The functions of the bureau, which is supplementary to the existing research committee, are to collect and coordinate information relating to the noxious insects of the world, to undertake the authoritative identification of insects of economic importance submitted by the Departments of Agriculture and Public Health throughout the Empire, and to publish a monthly journal giving summaries of all current literature which has a practical bearing on the investigation and control of noxious insects. Mr. Guy A. K. Marshall, the scientific secretary of the research committee, has been constituted director of the bureau and editor of the journal, the first issue of which, under the name of *The Review of Applied Entomology*, appeared in January of this year. It is being published in two parts, devoted respectively to agricultural and to medical and veterinary entomology. Dr. Gordon Hewitt points out that there are no fewer than 1700 periodicals which may contain articles dealing with the subjects of which the bureau takes cognisance, and that entomologists in many remote districts have neither the opportunity of seeing nor the time to consult more than a small proportion of this literature. Hence the establishment of a central organisation for the collection and dissemination of important economic data is likely to be of the highest practical value.

The results of a comprehensive series of trials with varieties of oats are published as Report 29 of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland Agricultural College. The observations extend over the years 1909–12, and indicate marked differences between the varieties, according to weather conditions, altitude, and character of the soil. Of the twenty-six varieties grown at fifty-two centres, eight surpassed the standard potato oat by from 20 to almost 40 per cent. in yield of grain; five others were from 15 to 16 per cent. better, but none of these improved varieties showed itself equal to the standard oat in respect of straw production. On account of early ripening certain varieties are specially suited to late districts, while others failed to ripen at all at the higher centres in the wet season of 1912.

The Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture of Jamaica (vol. ii., No. 6) contains a number of articles on the fungoid diseases of the banana. Amongst these is an account of the Surinam Panama disease (*Leptospora musae*) of the Gros Michel banana. Investigation has shown the fungus to be a parasite on several varieties of Musa, although the plantain is immune against it. Soil disinfection experiments with carbolineum, copper sulphate, and gas water have been made with negative results. Greater success is anticipated from flooding the infected areas, since the fungus is adversely affected by humid conditions. The introduction of immune varieties, such as the Congo and other bananas, is recommended.

The Meteorological Charts of the North Atlantic Ocean for May and June, issued by the U.S. Weather Bureau, contain interesting articles by Mr. R. E. Harris, illustrated by synoptic weather charts and barograms, relating to the unusually heavy storms in that ocean during January last (possibly the stormiest month on record there), and supported by extracts from log-books of a considerable number of vessels. The most severe storm was that of January 7 to 11 inclusive. This depression had two centres at Greenwich noon, January 8, one over New York, while a storm was central near latitude 49° N., longitude 25° W., and was causing winds of force 8 to 12 (Beaufort scale) between the fifteenth and forty-fifth meridians. By noon of January 9 a rapid development in the western storm had occurred, and it was central near latitude 45° N., longitude 48° W. During the night of January 9–10 some remarkably low barometer readings were recorded, the lowest, 26·96 in., being registered by an aneroid at 52° N., 25° 30′ W. This (if really correct) is probably the lowest reading ever made on the North Atlantic. By noon of January 10 the storm was central near 51° 30′ N., 27° W., the lowest barometer being 27·76 in. The log of the ss. *Cedric* showed a continuous rise of 2·8 in. in twenty-five hours and forty minutes (from 27·49 in. to 30·29 in.), which, Mr. Harris observes, probably marks a record north of the thirty-fifth parallel.

Mr. G. H. Knibbs, of the Australian Bureau of Census and Statistics, recently contributed a paper to the *Philosophical Magazine* on climatological physiology. His view is that in "the mechanical and chemico-physical arrangements of the human thermostat actions supervene after about 30° C. is reached which disturb those conditions of thermogenesis and thermolysis which are necessary for the thermostasis of the organism." He analyses a number of experimental results obtained by Prof. W. A. Osborn for losses from the human body by evaporation, and discusses them from the theoretical side. The problem in its simplest form is the same as the problem of the wet-bulb thermometer, and Mr. Knibbs uses the results of Regnault, Stefan, Marvin, and others on the relation of evaporation to temperature, relative humidity, and wind in his discussion. He finds that the change in the loss by evaporation under different conditions is proportional to the product of the absolute temperature and the absolute dryness or saturation deficit, and he makes the interesting suggestion that sufficient observational results should be obtained to give normal values for the constants for different sexes, races, &c. Incidentally the paper emphasises the importance of the wet-bulb temperatures as a climatic factor, especially in tropical or semi-tropical regions. It may be noted that experiments on the effect of different meteorological conditions on the human body are being conducted by Dr. J. R. Milne at Edinburgh, a preliminary account being given in the recently issued Journal of the Scottish Meteorological Society.

THE Meteorological Institute of the Netherlands has issued copies of thirteen of the principal magnetic disturbances of the year 1911, as recorded at de Bilt, and the director of the institute, Prof. van Everdingen, intimates that in future it is intended to publish each year copies of the chief disturbances, as indicated on the international lists compiled under his auspices. The time scale adopted is 15 mm. to the hour, and the curves—declination, horizontal force, and vertical force—are very clearly reproduced.

WE have received a copy of an address delivered by Dr. Wolfgang Ostwald before the eighty-fourth Versammlung Deutscher Naturforscher on "Die neuere Entwicklung der Kolloidchemie" (pp. 23, T. Steinkopf, Dresden, price 1 mark). Colloid-chemistry is a branch of science which has made striking progress during the past few years, and has now not only a distinct terminology of its own, but a journal, the *Kolloid-Zeitschrift,* to chronicle its advances. The brief review given by Dr. Ostwald of recent development of the science should prove of interest to many workers in the numerous fields of science and industry in which a knowledge of colloids is of importance.

WE have received a copy of the *Compte Rendu* of the Geneva Physical and Natural History Society for the year 1912. The society has sixty-eight ordinary and forty-two honorary members, and admits twenty-eight associates free. The *Compte Rendu* extends to more than eighty pages, and contains articles on physics, chemistry, botany, geology, and zoology of considerable interest. Amongst the most important of these articles are Prof. Guye's on the internal friction of metals at high and at low temperatures, and M. Tommasina's surveys of Ritz's theories of the æther and of gravitation.

THE June number of *Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity* contains a list of the determinations of declination made on the magnetic survey ship *Carnegie* during its voyage across the Pacific from Tahiti, Society Islands, to Chile, and thence *viâ* Cape Horn to the Falkland Islands. Comparisons are made between the values obtained and those given on the United States, the German, and the British charts. So far as the latter is concerned, the corrections to be applied to the charted values are in most cases less than one degree, but exceed that amount at nine points off the coast of Chile and Patagonia, where the chart shows the easterly declination too small.

IN a paper recently published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, Prof. P. Walden brings forward additional evidence in favour of the view that the degree of dissociation of a given solute is independent of the nature of the solvent if each solution is at the saturation point. This was demonstrated previously for tetramethylammonium iodide, $N(C_2H_5)_4I$, in fourteen solvents, but is now shown to be true for tetramethylammonium iodide, $N(CH_3)_4I$, in ten solvents ($\alpha = 0{\cdot}666$), for tetrapropylammonium iodide, $N(C_3H_7)_4I$, in five solvents ($\alpha = 0{\cdot}26$), and, finally, for potassium iodide, KI, in three solvents ($\alpha = 0{\cdot}423$).

IN the May issue of the Chemical Society's Journal Dr. Scott describes some new methods for the preparation of pure bromine. The first method depends on getting rid of iodate and iodide by boiling potassium bromide with a little potassium metabisulphite and sulphuric acid, then twice adding saturated bromine water and distilling off the bromine, and finally neutralising with potassium carbonate and evaporating to dryness. The bromide was then fused with potassium dichromate in quantity insufficient to decompose any chloride that might be present; the fused mass was decomposed by sulphuric acid with the addition of a little permanganate to decompose organic matter. A quantity of 3250 grams of pure bromine was prepared in this way, together with an additional 185 grams, which should contain all the chlorine, but this was found to amount only to 4 or 5 milligrams. The halogen impurities were separated by extracting the bromine with caustic soda; this appears to provide a very simple and a most effective way of purifying bromine, the chlorine being removed as chloride, and the iodine as iodate. By this method the whole of these halogens can be removed from 10 c.c. of bromine by extracting once with 5 c.c. of normal sodium hydroxide.

## *OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN.*

OBSERVATORIES AND CITIES.—Modern astronomical research work, which necessitates the long exposure of photographic plates and the observation of faint stars, is gradually separating old observatories from their historic surroundings and creating new buildings in more favourable situations. The Hamburg Observatory is now settled in its new site in Bergedorf, some distance away from the city, and the new ground is bristling with domes of the latest construction. Berlin Observatory is now on the move, taking up its new position in Neu Babelsberg, not very far from its astrophysical *confrère* at Potsdam. At the present time the question is being considered as to the removal or part removal of the Paris Observatory, as the conditions on the site now occupied are not conducive to the best observational work. Those unfamiliar with the present locality can obtain a good idea of it in relation to Paris from the excellent reproduction of a photograph by M. Baillaud which is given in the current number of *The Observatory* (June, No. 462).